



THE WEATHER FORECAST.  
Rain or snow to-day and to-morrow;  
southerly winds, increasing to-night.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 15.

# DECISIONS ON PATENTS IMPERIL TRUST SUITS

Government Will Appeal at Once  
to Save Bathub and Shoe  
Cases.

## WHITE'S DISSENT VIGOROUS

Chief Justice Declares the "Plurality  
Opinion" May Affect Every Home  
in Country.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The United States Supreme Court handed down an opinion to-day that gives a new and far-reaching effect to the rights of a patentee and which, unless it is reversed or some legislation is enacted by Congress to counteract it, is likely to work serious embarrassment to the Government in some of the pending suits under the Sherman anti-trust law. The suits that may be affected by it are those in which the alleged monopoly rests on patent rights, such as the United Shoe Machinery and the bathtub trusts.

The decision is regarded by officials of the Department of Justice as the most important that has been handed down since the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust decisions. It is by no means certain, however, that it will be allowed to stand. The vote stood 4 to 3. The majority opinion was read by Associate Justice Lurton and was concurred in by Associate Justices McKenna, Holmes and Van Devanter. A vigorous dissenting opinion was read by Chief Justice White and concurred in by Associate Justices Hughes and Lamar.

Associate Justice Day did not sit in the case. At the time the arguments were submitted he was at the bedside of his wife, who was dying. There is one vacancy on the bench, so that four constituted a majority of the Justices who heard the case, although the majority opinion was really supported by a minority of the court and became a "plurality opinion," as it was described by one who heard it.

Because of the far-reaching effect this decision may have on pending anti-trust cases and on every household in the land the Government, although not a party to the suit, will take steps to bring about a rehearing of the case before a full bench as soon as the nomination of Mahlon D. Pitney to fill the existing vacancy is confirmed.

This motion probably will be granted and the case reargued.

The case arose in New York. The firm of A. B. Dick & Co. of Chicago, an Illinois corporation which owns a patent on a "rotary mimeograph," brought suit against the firm of Sidney Henry of New York for alleged contributory infringement. The circumstances of the case were:

The Illinois corporation sold one of its mimeographs to Christina B. Skou of New York and upon the machine was inscribed what purported to be a license under which the purchaser was entitled to use the machine. The conditions of this license were that the purchaser should use only such stencils, paper, ink and other supplies in the operation of the machine as were manufactured by A. B. Dick & Co. The patentees of the machine.

It was submitted that Miss Skou purchased ink from the firm of Sidney Henry that had not been manufactured by the Dick company and in violation of the license, and that the Henry firm sold the ink with the knowledge that it was being purchased for use in violation of the condition prescribed by the license.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in the Second District certified to the United States Supreme Court the following question based on the admitted facts on which an opinion was asked:

"Did the acts of the defendants (Sidney Henry et al.) constitute contributory infringement of the complainant's patent?" It was upon the answer to this question that the Supreme Court divided so closely.

Justice Lurton and his associates held that the violation of the license constituted an infringement of the patentee's rights and that the case was one which came within the jurisdiction of the Federal court. Their decision held in effect that the patentee had the right to prescribe the conditions under which the patent may be used or sold.

The Chief Justice and his associates held that the only rights of the patentee arising out of the license were property rights recognized at common law, protected by contract and that the questions were for the State courts to decide. The Chief Justice pointed out that under his decision a patentee might sell a cook-stove and prosecute for infringement if more than one kind of food were cooked on it.

It has been many days since so much interest was shown in a Supreme Court case. It required more than an hour for the reading of the majority opinion and for Chief Justice White's dissenting opinion to be delivered.

The Chief Justice was unusually earnest. He said he had been forced to dissent only by the great importance of the issues involved.

he, "is that the patentee has the power by contract to extend his patent rights so as to bring within the claims of his patent things which are not embraced therein, thus virtually legislating by causing the patent laws to cover subjects to which without the exercise of the right of contract they could not reach. The result, being not only to multiply monopolies, but also to destroy the jurisdiction of the State courts over subjects which from the beginning have been within their authority."

Repeatedly the Chief Justice declared the decision of the majority "curtains the rights of society, reaching into the home of every man."

"Every man knows there is now widespread limitations on use and price of patented articles," continued Chief Justice White. "I bought a razor some time ago and when I began to use it I found I had infringed the patent according to this decision by paying the price asked, which was lower than that prescribed by the patentee. Who can predict how far this practice is going to spread with the sanction now given by this court—that is unless the legislative authority steps in and stops it?"

"Take a patentee selling a patented engine. He will now have the right by contract to bring under the patent laws all contracts for coal or electricity used to afford power to work the machine. Take a patented cooking utensil. The power is now recognized to bind by contract one who buys the utensil to use it in connection with no other food supply but that sold by the patentee. The illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely. They are not imaginary."

"If it be that so extraordinary a power is vested in the patentee it should, like every other power, be subject to the law of the land. My mind cannot shake off the dread of the vast extension of practices which must come from this decision. Who, I submit, can put a limit upon the monopoly and wrongful restrictions which will arise if by such power a contract otherwise void as against public policy may be successfully maintained?"

The majority opinion which called out the stirring dissent was a long, carefully prepared statement based upon English decisions as well as those of the courts in the United States.

## FIGHT OVER GIFT TO WILLIAMS.

College's Move to Get Spinster's \$150,000 Opposed by Relatives.

WHITE PLAINS, March 11.—The deaths of two elderly spinsters at Ossining in November last and the fact that they left \$150,000 worth of New York city property as a gift to Williams College have brought about a legal tangle that Surrogate Frank V. Millard of Westchester county will have to straighten out.

Elizabeth and Sarah Pattison died within ten days of each other, the first on November 9 and the other on November 19 of last year. Each made a will on March 14, 1883, leaving all she possessed to the other, and each named the other as executrix. After the death of the survivor the entire property was to go to Williams College.

Letters of administration have been applied for by the trustees of Williams College and Charles F. Bruni of Ossining, an alumnus of the college. The objections to granting the letters of administration were filed to-day by grandnephews and a grandniece, George and Edwin S. Pattison and Louise E. Pattison Cheroke.

The property is largely on Ninth and Tenth avenues, Manhattan.

## STEAMER CRUSHED BY ICE.

Crew Crosses Floating Fields to Chicago Water Works Crib.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The steamer Flora M. Hill, with a crew of thirty-two men and one woman, was crushed and sunk by ice about 500 feet from the two mile crib to-day. Supported by the ice that crushed the ship the crew reached the crib, where they were sheltered until a tugboat cut its way through the ice field to bring them to shore.

The steamer was heavily loaded with a miscellaneous cargo of merchandise, mostly brass beds, automobile supplies and leather goods, from Kenosha.

The steamer is the property of the Hill Steamship Company of Kenosha, of which I. L. Hill is the head. She was commanded by Capt. W. E. Hill, son of the boat.

The boat left Kenosha last night and early this morning the ice was encountered. Desperate efforts were made to extricate the steamer, but the shifting ice floes made it impossible either to proceed or to back into open water.

After battling for two hours against the ice the boat sprung a leak. The pumps were manned in an effort to keep the ship afloat until daylight. The jamming of the ice crushed the steel ribs on the port side and the water poured in so rapidly it was found impossible to keep it down.

Capt. Hill then gave orders to abandon the boat and the members of the crew started across the ice. The trip was attended by great danger because of the constant shifting of the piled up masses and frequent crevices, some of them covered with treacherously thin ice.

## GIRL OF 9 PLEADS FOR BALLOT.

Gov. Hooper's Daughter Addresses Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—Anna B. Hooper, the nine-year-old daughter of Gov. Ren Hooper, has the distinction of delivering the first woman suffrage speech ever made in the Tennessee State House. It was all of her own planning.

Appearing at the Capitol early to-day she solicited the aid of her father's stenographer in copying the speech, after which, collecting her special friends among officials and Tennessee statesmen, she led the way to the hall of the House, where, mounting the rostrum, the young suffragette said:

# GET RID OF ASQUITH! REST TOO! WOMEN URGED

Elizabeth Freeman Says Suffragettes Were Advised "To  
Blow Their Heads Off."

## LLOYD GEORGE AS TARGET

He and Churchill Included in Radical American's Advice, Suffrage Meeting Hears.

Elizabeth Freeman, one of the suffragette leaders of London, speaking in the Metropolitan Temple last night before one of the biggest women's suffrage meetings ever held here, said that she and others militantly inclined had been advised "to get rid of" Premier Asquith, Chancellor David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, now First Lord of the Admiralty.

Later she explained that the advice to "get rid of" these three members of the British Cabinet meant "to blow their heads off."

"The man who gave us that advice," said Mrs. Freeman, "was an American radical. Of course I cannot give his name. But in England we get the same suggestion constantly. However, Asquith, Lloyd George and Churchill need not get frightened and hide in their wives' boudoirs, because we don't intend to follow that advice. I know they are scared and timorous, but they need have no fears as to their lives."

"Why," she continued in a voice as soft as the cooing of a dove, "we nearly kidnapped Asquith not long ago. We could have carried him away in a whiff—just like that! If we had cared to. I was so close to the eminent gentleman that I could not resist the impulse to reach out, catch him by the shoulders and give him a good shaking. I would do that to any troublesome boy."

The suffrage meeting last night, in which the English women took a prominent part, attracted most of the suffrage advocates of this city. For La Follette, the daughter of the Wisconsin Senator, was there in pale blue silk, accompanied by her husband, George Middleton. Inez Haynes Gilmore, who is willing to shoulder a musket for the cause if that will help, made a speech. So did Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Harriet B. Laidlaw, Inez Milholland, conspicuous for pulchritude as well as enthusiasm; Sadie American, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Maud Nathan and a number of excellently trained men folk, some of whom were husbands.

Mrs. Frederic C. Howe, or Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe—whichever you prefer—presided firmly.

"Please will the ladies take off their hats," she requested first. "All right. Now when we say five minute speeches we mean five minutes. Mrs. Arthur Kellogg is the time keeper and when the five minutes is up she will ring and keep on ringing until the speaker retires. [Applause and laughter.] There will be no appeal to the bleachers. [Laughter.]

"Nobody wanted to speak first," said Mrs. Howe, calmly, "but I'll attend to that. Mr. Howe, you are first." (Applause.)

"Women Don't Understand Politics" was the objection that Husband Howe promptly proceeded to riddle. Of course they don't, said he. How could they? They've never had a chance. But politics nowadays is a matter of domestic economy, he continued; a matter of food and health and well being. Give the women a chance to vote for the good of the men. Right away! Quick! (Great applause.) Then Mrs. Kellogg's bell tinkled Mr. Howe to a chair.

Hutchins Hapgood, the writer, answered the objection that suffrage would make women less attractive. Nonsense, said Mr. Hapgood. A man in love for the first time is an awkward sort of person, amusing but nevertheless interesting. A woman seeking a vote for the first time is apt to be awkward, but how could anybody dream of saying that it would lessen her charm. Perfectly ridiculous. When they get used to the game they will be even more attractive, said Mr. Hapgood, and there was immense cheering from an audience in which there were nine women to every man. Be it known, however, that the men clapped mightily.

Mrs. Howe still the tinkling bell to announce that the policemen outside were having difficulty in controlling the hungry crowd thronging into the hall. The church, and that the speakers would go out one by one and address the overflow after they finished inside. Lincoln Stephens, of the Massachusetts State House, was a long speech. Mr. Stephens thought that corruption might increase a little bit for a little while, but that in time women would purify politics. Perfectly correct. Then the athletic Miss Milholland, in shirtwaist of brown and white striped silk, brown corduroy skirt and common sense brown boots, glided at the notion that woman's place was in the home. How was it, asked Miss Milholland, that 9,000,000 women in America must get out and earn money or else starve? What would become of schools, hospitals, charitable institutions and a lot of other things if women were forced to stay at home?

"Women are in the workaday world because they have to be, not because they like it," she said. "I think, think, think. 'Oh, I haven't said half what I would like to say!'

Of all the arguments against suffrage the one that holds that the privilege of the ballot belongs only to those that can face the bullets is the most ridiculous, said Inez Haynes Gilmore. It wasn't really worth her time to discuss. The men who contribute most to civilization are unfit physically to be soldiers, she went on.

Senator La Follette's daughter, Miss Fola, replied to the argument that women would take the offices from the men. "There are just two answers to that," said Miss La Follette. "One is that women are not as efficient as men; the other that public office is a political plum garden where men want to maintain a sweet male monopoly. The second objection comes only from political grafters. As for the first, if you don't think women are as efficient, how do you account for the fact that they stretch elastic in the corner of the constantly increasing cost of living?" [A pause.]

## ANGLO-IRISH BITTERS lends delicious flavor to grape-fruit and jellies.—Ad.

## VILLAGE STARVED TO DEATH.

Tragic News From Icebound Nova Zembla—Famine in Russia.

Special Wireless Dispatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, via London and Glace Bay, March 11.—It is learned here that the entire population of a small fishing village in Nova Zembla is dead of starvation. The cemetery is full, showing that the few dead persons who were found uninterred had buried those who died first.

The vessel which was to take food supplies to the village was held fast by the ice for months and when it got through the people for whom the food was destined were dead.

The Minister of the Interior notified the Cabinet to-day that he would ask for a further sum for the relief of starving peasants in various parts of the empire. This will bring the total sum expended thus far up to \$65,000,000.

## AKIN ASHAMED OF AKIN.

Village Wants to Change Name Because of Congressman's "Antics."

UTICA, N. Y., March 11.—Postmaster General Hitchcock has granted permission to the village of Akin, named after Congressman Akin's family, to change its name from Akin to Fort Johnson. The matter will be put before the voters at the next village election.

The change in names is said to be due to resentment felt toward Representative Akin for his "antics" since he entered Congress.

## BURNED AMERICAN FLAG.

Italian Had Been Listening to Harangue by Emma Goldman.

The burning of a small American flag by an Italian, Felix Adolfo, a laborer 32 years old of 121 West Third street, Manhattan, in Liederkrantz Hall, Manhattan avenue and Meserole street, Williamsburg, at a meeting on Sunday night which was prolonged until after midnight was responsible for a disturbance which required half a dozen policemen to suppress.

The meeting was held to protest against the attitude of the Massachusetts authorities regarding the Lawrence mill strike. Emma Goldman was one of the speakers. It was after her departure at midnight and while the last speaker was on the platform that Adolfo drew the flag from a pocket of his coat, stamped upon it and then set it afire.

When Policemen Rosenfeld and Stern of the Stagg street station placed him under arrest some of the Italian's friends crowded around and tried to rescue him. Police reinforcements were necessary to suppress the disorder which followed and several persons were clubbed.

Adolfo was arraigned yesterday in the Manhattan avenue court and held by Magistrate Reynolds in \$1,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow.

## WITNESS AGAINST DARROW.

Counsel Associated With Him to Testify for the State.

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Attorney John R. Harrington of Chicago, former associate of Clarence Darrow in the defense of the McNamaras, is a witness for the State against Darrow when the latter goes to trial on May 15.

Harrington has been caught between the horns of a dilemma, according to District Attorney John D. Fredericks, who asserts that the State has evidence that Harrington knew of the money transaction between the defense and certain witnesses. Fredericks said to-day: "Mr. Harrington will be a State witness in the Darrow case without doubt. And he'll better tell all, and tell the truth. If he doesn't it will go hard with him. We know absolutely all he knows, and if he veers from the truth in any particular it may be that he will be called upon to face a serious charge."

Attorney Harrington was in charge of the evidence and witness examination department of the McNamara case. He has had more than a score of years experience in this line of professional endeavor and his work with the Chicago city railways was of such a high order that he was regarded as one of the best authorities on evidence and methods of obtaining it in the West.

## U. S. CLAIMS \$700,000 ON SUGAR.

Said to Have Threatened Suits Against Philadelphia Refiners.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Claims amounting to \$700,000 for duties on sugar, wrongfully withheld from the Government and brought to light in the recent investigation for irregularities in the collection of duties, have been filed against local sugar refiners.

The concerns have been informed that unless they pay at once suits will be filed in the United States courts. This claim of \$700,000 represents only a part, it is said, of the amount that the Government has failed to get from duties on sugar. The statute of limitation prevents the Government from collecting all that is alleged to be due.

The McCahan company has been called upon to pay \$200,000; the Franklin Sugar Refining Company \$150,000, and the remaining \$350,000 has been assessed against the Spreckels Sugar Refinery Company, it is said.

## THIS TOO IS ELECTION DAY.

Foley Against Wall, Socialist—Countess of Warwick Declined to Make a Speech.

The special election to choose a successor to the late Senator Thomas F. Grady of the Fourteenth Senate district will be held to-day. Assembly James A. Foley of the Twelfth Assembly district has been named as the Democratic candidate and nobody is running against him but John A. Wall, Socialist.

It is understood that when Foley resigns his seat in the Assembly to qualify as a Senator, Gov. Dix will not order a special election to be held to fill his place. Julius Gurber, one of the heads of the Socialist party in this county, and who is running Wall's campaign, endeavored last night to persuade the Countess of Warwick to help Wall by making a speech in the district on the last night of his campaign but the leucocratic contract which the Countess has signed would not permit it.

# C. OLIVER ISELIN WOULD LYNCH BEACH ACCUSERS

New York Yachtsman Offers Further Reward for Assaultants of Aiken Women.

## DENOUNCES SLANDERERS

No Solution Yet of the Mystery of the Assault on Mrs. Beach—Negro Servant Refuses Information.

AIKEN, S. C., March 11.—C. Oliver Iselin of New York and Aiken to-day announced over his signature in a letter to Mayor Gyles that he would take pleasure in participating in the lynching of the persons who are responsible for the talk that has been current here since the murderous assault was made upon Mrs. Frederick O. Beach two weeks ago to-night to the effect that Mr. Beach himself slashed his wife's throat and that he and his friends have conspired to hide his guilt by charging an unknown negro with the crime.

The occasion of Mr. Iselin's statement was his offer of a reward in addition to that already offered by the city for the apprehension of the guilty person. Mr. Iselin's letter to the Mayor says:

In order to stimulate the entire police force of the United States of America to run to earth the person or persons who during the last two weeks have assaulted four different women I am prepared to offer in the name of the City Council \$1,000 in addition to the \$1,000 I have already guaranteed for the arrest and conviction of the persons who may be found guilty or convicted of assault with attempt to ravish.

I am also prepared to offer \$250 for the arrest of the person or persons who assaulted Annie Halton on Dupre avenue in this city on the evening of Friday, March 1, 1912, and I agree to increase this reward to \$500 provided the person or persons are convicted of assault with attempt to ravish. I sincerely trust these rewards and those which will be offered by others may secure the result we all hope for and will also help to run to earth the scandal mongers whose foul tongues have maliciously attacked the honor and good name of one who already by the most unimpeachable testimony has been proved to be above the slightest suspicion.

I consider myself a lawabiding citizen, but it would give me much pleasure to participate in the lynching of the person or persons who are responsible for such slanderous accusations. Very respectfully, C. OLIVER ISELIN.

Mr. Iselin refers to assaults having been made upon four different women in Aiken recently, though the other three incidents to which he has reference have been given consideration only because they have occurred at a time when the town has been in a high state of excitement.

Several days after the attack upon Mrs. Beach was made two Swedish maids employed by Joseph Hoffman reported that on the night Mrs. Beach was attacked they were returning home when they met a negro man a block from the Beach home and that the negro made an attempt to embrace them, but a chauffeur approaching scared the negro away. This is one of the assaults to which Mr. Iselin refers.

On Friday night, March 1, Annie Halton, a maid in Mr. Iselin's employ, was returning home from church when she was passed by a negro who she said spoke to her and struck her on the breast, then ran away when she screamed. Bloodhounds were brought from the State penitentiary at Columbia to trail this negro and two negroes are held in the county jail on suspicion.

Friends of Mr. Beach have been very active in denouncing the story that is going the rounds and which was yesterday given fresh impetus when a New York society journal reached the city, and Mr. Beach has retained two of the leading attorneys of Aiken.

He has also had a detective from New York, but the detective reported this afternoon to Mayor Gyles that he had been unable to find out anything and would return to New York.

The police have not made any progress toward discovering the assailant, although investigation has followed. Pearl Hampton, the negro woman who was struck with a fence railing in the Beach yard a few minutes before Mrs. Beach was attacked, has been grilled several times. Each time she has contradicted her own stories, but she stoutly refuses to disclose her knowledge of the affair.

It is said that Mr. Beach's friends could establish an alibi for him should he be arrested charged with the assault upon his wife. Mayor Gyles, who has personally taken the investigation in hand, this afternoon declared his intention of going to the root of the matter and if possible charging the guilty man with the crime, no matter who he may be.

## FLEW 101 MILES AN HOUR.

Marvellous Day's Aviation by Tabuteau—New Cross-Country Record.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, March 11.—Maurice Tabuteau, the aviator, left Pau at 7 o'clock this morning and flew in a monoplane to the Villa Coublay aerodrome near Paris, where he arrived at 5:25 o'clock this afternoon. The distance is 450 miles and was made with but two stops, one at Poitiers and the other at Etampes.

He made the distance from Pau to Poitiers, about 261 miles, in 2 hours and 35 minutes. His average speed was 101½ miles an hour. He made a new cross-country record.

Tabuteau is the holder of many world's aerial records.

General Manager Hedley of the Interborough announced yesterday that two additional devices are to be installed on the subway system for the better direction of passengers in the subway as to their trains and stations. One of these will be signs displayed on the station platforms between Brooklyn Bridge and Ninety-sixth street showing the destination of the trains. The other will be the placing in the centre of each car of a sign indicating the route of the train. The signs will be illuminated.

## WOMAN JUDGE AND JURORS.

Her Honor, Mrs. Teague, and Twelve Women Make Up Novel Court.

GLENNWOOD SPRINGS, Col., March 11.—With Mrs. L. B. Teague as Judge and half a dozen women jurors among the venire summoned for the present term the County Court of Eagle county at Red Cliff to-day presented a scene never before witnessed in Colorado.

Mrs. Teague is the only woman Judge in the State and this is the first time in her one year in the office that women have been called for jury service.

Among the cases to be tried are those of several men charged with bootlegging and the outcome is being watched for with keen interest.

## FOR A SIX YEAR TERM.

Senator Works Urges the Senate to Pass His Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Works of California to-day urged the Senate to approve his constitutional amendment making the Presidential term six years and prohibiting a reelection.

This resolution has no connection with the coming Presidential campaign. Works insisted. "It is intended to correct an evil."

All Government appointments, the Senator said, should be placed under civil service rules, so that appointees would not feel under obligation to do political work for the man who gave them office. He complimented President Taft for having recommended that plan.

## HELD THE BABY FOR RENT.

Mother Went to Court, Where Magistrate Corrigan Restored It.

JENNIE DAVIS moved out of 189 Ridge street yesterday and left her three months old baby while she took a little furniture to another room she had rented. There was two months rent due on the room she had left, and when Jennie went back for the baby, Goldie Jacobs, who sublet to her, announced that she had a lien on that baby and that it would remain there until the rent was forthcoming.

The tearful mother rushed over to the Essex Market police court and obtained a summons for Goldie and the baby. They appeared in the afternoon and Magistrate Corrigan awarded the baby to the mother.

## JOHN WANAMAKER ILL.

Urged by Friends and Relatives to Go to Europe for Rest.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—John Wanamaker, who has been confined to his home during the greater part of the past month, is being urged by his friends and members of his family to go to Europe for a rest and it is probable that he will sail before the end of the present month.

Late last week he was able to go to his office, but on Sunday and to-day he was unable to leave the house. He was first attacked by a severe cold, which has since lingered and caused his physicians much concern. The physicians say, however, that there is no danger of pneumonia.

## OPERATION FOR ANEURISM.

A Coil of Platinum Gold Wire Applied to the Aorta.

A delicate operation for aneurism of the aorta of a man was performed on a man in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon in which a spiral coil of fine platinum gold wire, containing a length of 12 feet, was applied to the artery. Dr. William C. Lusk had charge of the operation and he was assisted by Dr. R. A. Kempf, in charge of the third surgical division of the hospital; Dr. Arthur S. Vosburg, Dr. Becker and other members of the house staff. Surgeons from the Cornell Medical College also were present.

The man is Henry Griffin, 53 years old, a fireman, of Fourteenth street and Avenue G, College Point. He walked into the hospital on January 9 and was sent by Dr. Rutledge to surgical ward to have a diagnosis made. He was thought that he had a weak heart. About two weeks ago it was settled that there was an aneurism and it was decided to operate yesterday.

The patient was under ether for about 45 minutes. Last night he was getting along well, although his temperature was high.

## GIFT FROM THE POPE.

Silver Statue of the Madonna Comes to St. John's Chapel.

A silver statue of the Madonna, with gold trimming, a gift to the parish from Pope Pius X., is on exhibition in the vestibule of St. John's Chapel, Greene and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn. The statue is about three feet in height. Accompanying the statue was a letter from the Pope commending the efficient work accomplished by the congregation under the direction of auxiliary Bishop Mundelein.

The import duty on the statue was \$180. Bishop Mundelein at early mass on Sunday explained the importance of the Holy Father's offering and announced that the new \$18,500 organ would be installed in the name of Pope Pius.

## LIEUT. REED VINDICATED.

Drops \$10,000 Suit Upon Wife of Capt. Eames Making Retraction.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The \$10,000 damage suit brought by Lieut. Walter L. Reed, U. S. A., against Mrs. Margaret B. Eames for alleged slanderous remarks, was dismissed to-day by Oscar L. Pond, attorney for Reed, after the attorneys for Mrs. Eames had filed an affidavit in which Mrs. Eames stated that she does not now believe and never did believe that Reed had embezzled money from the post exchange at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

The suit was filed last July. It was alleged that Mrs. Eames, who is the wife of Captain Henry Eames, had said that Reed was living beyond his income and that he had taken \$600 from the funds of the post exchange, which were in the charge of Reed.

Reed is now in Panama and Mrs. E